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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press le at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The First Bill for Revenue Only. Just four years ago, within a week or so, the National Convention of the Democratic party made this memorable declaration,

rendered all the more deliberate and impressive by years of preliminary debate within the party lines: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the

Democratic party that the Federal Government has ne constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. We denounce the McKINLEY tariff law, enacted by

the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atroetty of And yet the first measure upholding this

principle, instead of denying it and nullify ing it, was passed by the Senate on Friday last. By taking alcohol from the free list and exacting revenue from it, a portion of the McKinleyish class legislation of the CLEVELAND-WILSON tariff was wiped out. Unfortunately for the Democratic party,

the Senate is no longer in its control, and legislation cannot be passed in its name. The Republicans, moreover, do not acknowledge the restriction of the Democratic platform. They can, without shame or apology, manipulate the tariff according to their judgment, as the CLEVELAND-WILSON protective tariff was manipulated. They can bonestly classify articles as subjects for rev enue, or as subjects for protection. They can lay on them high duties, or by admitting them free of duty, make them mediums for protection to other articles. None the less, the Democrats who at this late day have voted for an honest revenue measure, like the Al cohol bill, deserve all the credit which the peculiar circumstances allow. Unfortunately the rush toward revenue legislation was so impetuous that the ayes and noes were not called for. Otherwise the Demo cratic names should be put on a roll of honor

Why does not some Democrat, before his party's National Convention meets in July, move to vindicate the tariff plank of 1892 by proposing that the discrimination now existing in favor of the importation of wool shall be wiped out, and that wool shall pay revenue, as the living platform requires?

Is Retreat the Word?

Following the new New Hampshire Democratic tariff plank for "incidental protection," the tariff plank adopted by the Democratic Congress Convention of the Second Maine district, the Hon. NELSON DING-LEY, Jr.'s, commands particular attention :

"We believe in a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to place on labor the least possible burden and give the product of the laborers of the United States the largest benefit, and especially that our great agricul tural interests may be able to deal in the markets of the world and dispose of their products in fair compe-sition with other countries; that the necessaries of life shall be made to bear as small a share as possible of such taxation, to the end that the cost of living to the great mass of people may be lightened, and we deprecate any attempt to return to a high tariff rate, and believe that the business interests of the country demand assurance that there shall be no general change in the present tariff laws, and that economy in expenditures is better for the people than increased revenue by any form of taxation."

The tariff which the Democrats of the for revenue only, or even a tariff for revenue primarily. A tariff for revenue would make and then will succeed a period during necessities, or attempt to protect, in one way or another, labor and agriculture. The Maine tariff seems to be something more than our old and new-revived friend, a tariff with incidental protection. The protection which it contemplates is not incidental or accidental or collateral. The duties are to be laid with the special purpose of protecting labor and agriculture. Evidently the "constitutional tariff" has had its day among the Dirigos.

It is obvious from reading this tariff plank that it is conveniently vague. "So adjusted as to place on labor the least possible burden and give the product of the laborers of the United States the largest benefit," and so on. It will take a highly inspired Ways and Means Committee to make a tariff which will agree with the Maine specifications. And, after all, the declaration must be regarded as a piece of theorizing, for the Democrats of Lewiston and way stations don't want any general change in the present tariff, although it is not exactly the kind of tariff which they think they want. Finally, they appear to believe that the Government doesn't need any more revenue.

But whatever of the vague or visionary there may be in their tariff declaration, it is important as another indication of the waning of Democratic desire for a tariff for revenue only, once solemnly dedicated to the Constitution. But where is the Democratic leader to rise with the authority of indignation and cry "Halt"?

Bicycles and Accident Insurance

The bicycle has now been in public and popular use long enough to begin to figure prominently in the law reports of this State and other States, and among the legal text books of the twentieth century we shall doubtless find a manual of bicycle law. The relation of bicycle racing to accident insurance is the subject of a recent decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sitting at Albany, which is of considerable practical interest and importance to

The National Accident Society of New York issued an accident policy to one JOHN J. KEEFE. Mr. KEEFE was a wheelman and sustained injuries while riding in a bicycle race, on account of which he brought suit against the insurance company upon his policy. That instrument contained a clause in these words: "This policy shall not extend to or cover injury resulting from voluntary overexertion, either voluntary or dition as to prevent military manœuvring. unnecessary exposure to danger, or to ebvious risk of injury." The company asked the trial court to dismiss the complaint on the ground that this exception necessarily embraced the act of riding in a bicycle race, because a competitor in such a contest, from its very nature, voluntarily overexerted himself or exposed himself to danger or obvious risk of injury, wilfully and without necessity. The Judge before whom the case was tried refused to hold that participation in a bi-

cycle race was, as matter of law, a violation of the policy, but left it to the jury to say, as matter of fact and in view of the circum stances of the accident, whether the plaintiff was injured in consequence of voluntary overexertion or needless exposure to danger which was obvious. The jury found in favor of Mr. KEEFE, and the National Accident Society took the case up to the Appellate Division for review.

The opinion in that branch of the court is written by Judge CHARLES E. PARKER of Owego, the new Presiding Justice in the Third Department, a son of Judge John M. PARKER, who was on the General Term in the same department upward of twenty years ago. "It cannot be said as matter of law." Judge PARKER declares, "that the plaintiff was overexerting himself, or that he voluntarily exposed himself to danger by entering into the race. Different and equally intelligent and unbiassed men might fairly differ in opinion as to whether or not, by taking part in such a race, any risk of injury was necessarily incurred, and we think the Court was right in leaving that question to the The Appellate Division therefore upheld the verdict.

This decision may be regarded as establishing the proposition that participation in s bicycle race does not operate as a legal bar to the recovery of accident insurance on account of injuries sustained in the contest.

A Church Without a Faith.

The General Assembly at Saratoga has not lone anything to set Presbyterian doctrine straight. There has been discussion as to controlling the teaching of the theological seminaries, but the conclusion reached by the General Assembly on Friday was, practically, that they may go on taking their own views of the Bible. They may continue to differ among themselves on the subject, thus representing the difference which exists among the Presbyterian ministry.

The long discussion over doctrine, which began with an attempt to revise the Westminster Confession so as to make it agreeable to all sides, has ended in nothing. Doubt and denial still prevail in the Church, and there are no accepted standards of faith. Even the authority of the Bible itself is disputed, though it is the foundation upon which the whole system of theology rests. Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. SMITH have been suspended from the ministry for treating the Scriptures as the fallible productions of human authors living in an unenlightened age, but their Presbyterian following has been in nowise diminished. The question is not settled, but is put aside. Practically belief in the Bible as the absolutely true Word of God has ceased to be requisite. Agnosticism is frequent in the ranks of the Presbyterian ministry. It has entered the theological schools and cannot be dislodged. Instead of square declarations of faith in Revelation, candidates for the ministry are making evasive expositions which once would have been accounted of an infidel tendency. Prominent ministers and theological professors who are known to share the opinions of Dr. BRIGGS are not disturbed and have no reason to fear ecclesiastical punishment. The alarm lest the Presbyterian Church would be disrupted by the controversy over its standards of faith and their authority has disappeared wholly. Very naturally, the unbelievers have no desire to go, so long as they are allowed to remain; and the believers are unwilling to

Hence the General Assembly in session at Saratoga last week will have but little interest for the public. It gave its time chiefly to merely routine matters concerning which even the mass of Presbyterians themselves are indifferent. The theological debates of recent years were not repeated; and the meetings consequently passed without distracting any attention or affording any relief from the political controversies of this exciting year.

The Presbyterian Church is to get alone hereafter without a fixed and definite Second Maine district want is not a tariff | faith until the time comes when the party of Dr. BRIGGS obtains the mastery; which it will be without faith altogether It will believe simply in scientific demonstration, discarding wholly belief in the authenticity and infallibility of the Bible as a mere superstition. Having no other foundation upon which to build a system of theology except the Bible, it will become a secular organization purely, devoted to practical philanthropy and to the palliation of human ills for which it will have no remedy it can offer as of Divine prescription. Its Westminster Confession of Faith still remains, but already it is a dead letter. The majority of New York Presbyterians either reject its cardinal docurines or are indifferent as to them. They do not read the book and care nothing about it. The Bible is still read in their churches and sermons are preached on its texts, but the old veneration for it as the absolute and infallible Word of GoD has passed away. The citadel of Calvinistic orthodoxy has substantially capitulated.

The London Times's Latest Report from Cuba.

The London Times has received from Cuba some interesting news about the revolution there. It is not favorable to Spain, which our London contemporary would be pleased to favor. It throws discredit upon the reports of Spanish successes in Cuba It confirms the accounts we have printed from time to time of the strength of the revolution, the great deeds of the Cubans, and the bright hopes for the patriot cause.

The Times's observer in Cuba makes refence to the boastful despatches printed at Havana. "It is time," he says, "to be done with such child's play, and to cast aside these clumsy and puerile attempts to throw dust in the eyes of the Spanish people; it were better they should know the truth however unpleasant it may be." He proceeds to give some of the facts that have come recently within his knowledge. He says that Spain has lost her hold upon Cuba, excepting at those spots where her soldiers encamped, while very near these spots armed rebels are to be seen at every turn. The rebels, he says, roam at will throughout the length and breadth of Cuba. and Spain is powerless to protect life or property in the island. The merely defensive stand taken by the Spanish commande is worse than useless, if it be not the cause of dire disaster. The opportunity for an active spring campaign has passed away; and at this time all the roads are in such a con-During the months of summer, therefore the Spaniards cannot indulge in hope, but must suffer the terrible effects of the elimate and the strain of constant harassment by rebel skirmishers. Here the Times's correspondent gives a rapid sketch of the conditions that prevail in Cuba during the hot, wet, malarial months, which conditions, though destructive to the Spanish soldiery, have no ill effect upon the

more cheerless for Spain than that which is printed in the London Times.

The writer in the Times declares, however, that he is unable to sustain the charges of cruelty that are brought against WEYLER; yet immediately after saying this he adds that "every Cuban in arms against Spain ts an outlaw and has no right to expect clemency or mercy." That, indeed, is just the way in which WEYLER seeks to justify his merciless deeds; the Cubans are outlaws from Spanish mercy. We guess that the Times's correspondent has never perused WEYLER's bloody decrees and has not investigated any of the thousand cases in which, under their terms, he has been guilty of cruelty of the most horrifying kind. We have printed in THE BUN, as our contemporaries have also printed, the details of very many of these cases, giving the names of the victims of WEYLER's cruelty. the times and places at which the atrocious deeds were perpetrated, and the names of the miscreants who were guilty of them, among all of whom there is not one more infamous than Gen. LUQUE, whose picture we printed not long ago, just after he had virtually confessed his responsibility for the massacre of a large number of unarmed and helpless people, white and black. How, we should like to know, could the writer in the Times explain the blustering despatch which was sent here from Havana as late as Wednesday last, which contains, among other reports of Spanish deeds in Cuba, the following statement:

"There is great excitement in Nuevitas. The Spanish General, HERNANDEZ is the hero of the hour, and his forces to penetrating the mysterious Clenaga del Seapata, capturing and burning one of Maximo Gowgz's rebel hospitals. No prisoners were taken, all the inmates being put to death,

All the inmates of the "rebel hospital" put to death! The hospital burned! And the savage who did these things is spoken of as a hero, who will probably be decorated! There have been other incidents of the kind, many of them, in the Cuban war; and yet the Times's correspondent believes that the charges of Spanish cruelty cannot be sustained. We could wish that the man would go to Nuevitas, investigate this horror, procure HERNANDEZ's account of the incident, and let us know his opinion of it. A statement of the case made by him, for the information of England, Spain, all Europe, and the world at large, would not be destitute of value.

Leaving this matter for his consideration, we will merely say further that the report of Spain's failure in Cuba which has been printed by the powerful London journal is confirmatory of the many reports to the same effect which THE SUN has received from Cuba, an island which has been familiar with Spanish cruelties for four hundred iyears, and first knew of them when the docile native people who had inhabited it for ages were exterminated by Spain's soldiers.

The Alleged Fallacy of Territorial Expansion.

Prof. W. G. SUMNER of Yale University is one of the academical philosophers who despise patriotism and adore free trade, and who would rather see Great Britain retain Canada and acquire Cuba and Hawaii than see those countries pass under the American flag. In the current number of the Forum he has undertaken to demonstrate what he terms "the fallacy of territorial expansion," maintaining that for the United States to annex contiguous or, a fortiori, outlying territory would be not only foolish, but wrong. It would run counter, he asserts, to the fundamental idea of our confederacy, and would frustrate the intentions of the founders of the republic.

Let us glance at some of the propositions which the Professor has put forward. As a matter of fact, there is no plainer lesson of history than the entire compatibility of expansion with the federative principle. We need only point to what actually occurred in the cases of the Athenian confederacy, the Achean League, the Latin confederacy, of which Rome became the head, the Swiss confederacy, and the Dutch confederacy. that, at all events, "this confederated State of ours was never planned for indefinite expansion or for an imperial policy." If by the words "indefinite" and "imperial" it is meant that the creators of the United States never supposed they would transcend the limits of the western continent and the islands geographically or strategically connected therewith, we acquiesce in the assertion. But if it be meant that our Revolutionary forefathers were content, or wished their descendants to remain content, with the territorial limits fixed by the treaty concluded with England in 1783, we are bound to say that the statement is contradicted by the facts. Before the Continental Congress drew up

the Declaration of Independence it had authorized two unsuccessful expeditions against Canada, and an expedition, which came to nothing, had been planned against Bermuda. The Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1781, provided that Canada might at any time, upon her own application, become a member of the confederation, though the admission of any other country would require the assent of the existing members. When the Constitution was framed in 1787 the special concession to Canada was withdrawn, because scores of thousands of Tory refugees had settled there, but the general prohibition against the admission of a new State, except with the consent of all existing States, was also dropped. When the purchase of the vast Louisiana territory was made by JEFFERSON in 1803, not only Madison and Hamilton, but a very large number of the men who had helped to frame the Constitution were still ardent approvers of an act by which the domain of the confederation was nearly doubled. From that hour a policy of extension has commended itself to a majority of the people of this country, and we have seen the fruits of it in the successive annexation of Florida, of Texas, of the huge tracts purchased from Mexico, and, finally, of Alaska. Far from a programme of extension being, as Prof. SUMNER contends, alien to the design and spirit of our institutions, it is, if history can be trusted, especially adapted to them.

So much for Prof. SUMNER's fundamental proposition. Let us pass to his application of it to Hawaii, Canada, and Cuba. he says, "we could have free trade with Hawaii while somebody else had the jurisdiction we should gain all the advantages and escape all the burdens." No, we should not gain all the advantages. We should miss, and some other power would gain, an inestimable site for a naval fortress which in time of war would give us the command of the northern Pacific and serve as an outlying bulwark for San Francisco. Nor should we even be sure of enjoying free trade with Hawaii were she under the jurisdiction of a European power. For, grant that the power might at first be England, what guarnative forces. At no period of the war has antee should we have that England could THE SUN published any report from Cubs retain the islands in the face of an alliance

between Russia and France! Prof. SUMNER's objection to the admission into the Union of the provinces composing the Canadian Dominion is that "Canada has to deal with a race war and a religious war, each of great virulence, which render governmental jurisdiction in the Dominion difficult and hazardous." Surely Prof. SUM-NER has read the British North America act as well as the Constitution of the United States, and is alive to the essential differences between those two instruments of organic law. The Manitoba school question, which is causing so much trouble in the Dominion, would not produce a ripple of excitement were the provinces of the Dominon members of our Union. Why not? Simply because the Ottawa Government has, and the Washington Government has not, a constitutional right to interfere with educational and religious questions. As to Cuba, Prof. SUMNERSAYS: "Weought to pray that England would take it." Not satisfied with England's construction of naval fortresses at Halifax and Bermuda, which can have no reason for existence except as a menace to the United States, this disinterested American professor would give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, or, in other words, of the outlet for our Mississippi River commerce. If we assume jurisdiction over the island we shall find ourselves, Prof. SUMNER says, "in a political dilemma, each horn of which is as disastrous as the other. Either we must govern it as a subject province, or we must admit it into the Union as a State or group of States." Now, the proportion of white to black inhabitants in Cuba is much larger than it is in Mississippi or in South Carolina. Does Prof. SUMNER regard the readmission of those States to the Union after the civil war as "disastrous"! Or does the germ of disaster lie in the fact that the mother language of the white inhabitants of Cuba is not English but Spanish? The white inhabitants of the Louisiana Territory at the time of its purchase spoke either Spanish or French. They soon

The Veiled Prophet.

learned English, however, and became good

American citizens.

At the organization of a branch of the McKinley League in the Thirty-third Assembly district, Mr. FRANK D. PAVEY, & member of the State Senate from this town. and a Republican who conceives opposition to Mr. PLATT to be the whole duty of Reublicanism, emitted these instructive and judicious remarks:

"McKining is to be trusted on the financial or any her question. The plain people do not care whether they have a gold dollar or a silver dollar or a rag dollar. They are more concerned whether they share have any dollars at all. The Republican party will see to it, if McKininy is elected, that they will have the best dollar going."

Here you have the law and gospel of the Veiled Prophet: 1. Trust McKINLEY implicitly.

2. Any kind of money will do so long as we have McKinley.

If McKINLEY is elected "the best money going" may be a silver dollar, but what of that? Finance is not important. McKin-LEY is all-important. It is clear that the McKinley legend has grown with the rapidity and along the lines of the CLEVE-LAND myth. To bundreds of thousands of people McKINLEY has become a religion. Good money or bad money, good government or bad government, what does it matter ? Give us the indispensable, omniscient, and gloriously inscrutable McKINLEY. Let us fall down and worship the mysterious Veiled Prophet of Canton.

Such enthusiasm is touching, and n is pity that it excludes common sense. The McKinley standard is a blind thing; and McKinleymania a severe delusion

The Superintendent of Schools.

The letter in which President GILMAN declined to be a candidate for the superintendency of the New York schools presented a view of the requirements of our vast system of public instruction which makes the regret caused by his decision all the keener. Every one of these examples of federative It showed him to be fully impressed with overnment contemplated aggrandizement | the far-reaching importance of the place, and achieved it. But Prof. Sumner insists and its great dignity and manifold opportunities for rendering the highest service to the cause of education. In a few words he indicated the problems which must be solved before the valuable results obtained by the enormous expenditure on the schools of the Greater New York can be made commensurate with its magnitude.

Generally these problems are the same as those often pointed out by The SUN. It is true that his preface concerning the neces sity of separating the school system from partisan and sectarian influences was superfluous. It has no application to any existing situation here. Our schools are already free from such influences, and the Board of Education has never been hampered by them to any degree justifying its failure to bring about the full development suggested by President GILMAN. No system of education could be further removed from religlous and political interference. Its complete secularization has even induced the establishment of parochial schools on a large scale by the Roman Catholics and to a less extent by some of the Protestant churches, whose principles require that the basis of all education shall be religious.

The deficiency in the existing methods of instruction and of training which has provoked this voluntary movement for its supply is recognized as real by President GIL-MAN also. One of the problems named by him as of "paramount interest" is how to promote "morality and patriotism" in schools under " local self-government and free from the control of all religious bodies." No other question relating to secular education is so difficult and so delicate. A common and a just criticism of our public schools is living, and a great majority of them were | that they educate the head but neglect the heart. It is a frequent observation that boys come out of the parochial schools with a better training and development of character than those who are graduated from the public schools. They are better disciplined and have a truer conception of the obligation of duty, even if their merely intellectual education is inferior. Their manners are better. They have more respect for

dignity and authority. The remedy for this unquestionable evil of purely secular and machine-like education can be found and applied with the less difficulty if our school system is kept strictly within its natural limitations. If it does not go beyond the simple elementary instruction requisite for children generally, and, there fore, properly imposed upon the State, it can be accompanied by a moral training which will not invade the province guarded by sensitive religious prejudice. children undergoing primary education merely can be taught incidentally to be truthful, obedient, conscientious, respectful, orderly, faithful, and duly reverential without provoking the animosity of the religious guardians who carry such education still further and give it a deeper rooting. Such primary instruction is all that is possible for nine out of ten of the pupils in the public schools. The education that

goes higher reaches only a few, and, by reason of the much longer time required for its pursuit, it tends to produce most noticeably the effects upon disposition and character which religious teachers oppose with so much bitterness as even worse than illiteracy itself.

The great problem of our public educa-

tion, in which is included all that President GILMAN would have solved, is, therefore, the development of a system and of methods of primary instruction which shall humanize the schools, elevate their moral standards, at the same time that their teaching is made more effective intellectually. The grammar schools, the high schools, and the colleges are relatively of little consequence, and the disproportionately great expenditure of thought and money upon them is both an unnecessary tax and tends to the distraction of resources needed wholly for the most rudimentary education. The only really important and the only really essential schools in the Greater New York are the primary schools, at which the education of nine-tenths of the pupils under instruction is completed.

It is an occasion for great regret that in the solution of this tremendous problem we shall not have the advantage of the leader ship of a man so well qualified to deal with it as President GILMAN shows himself to be. Mr. JASPER is a good routine Superintendent, doubtless, but he has not an original and a comprehensive mind; and unfortunately he has been associated with the past defecive school management. Neither will be have the assistance and the stimulus which President GILMAN would have received from public attention and the interested observation of the whole educational world.

The Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS seems to be having a lively old boom for election as a Senator in Congress; and it will be livelier still when he begins to sweep over the Sunflower State with his collection of scimitars, battle axes, bills, pikes, and tomahawks. When Mr. INGALLS gets thoroughly in the mood for a war dance he can caper and slash with the most active aborigine that ever wore paint. The other Republican who is headed for the Senate, the Hon RALPH BURTON, is a sly and dry old chief, likewise carnivorous, and with no objection to sanguinary diversion. A high old shindy, a monmental "scrap," is in sight. To the gods the judgment and to men the fun.

The corps of biographers mourns, and why not? When will there be another subject of biography equal in possibilities of copiousness and romance to the Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDES ALGER, the Wolverine WELLINGTON? His great exploits in war and peace kept a large force of blographers and photographers busily and profitably employed. When he found out that this was not going to be a good year for the repetition of his spirited canvass for the Republican nomination for President, the Genius of Biography took a month off and spent it entirely in sighs and tears. But Fame kept business for Mr. ALGER. A county in Michigan has been named after him. Happy county! Somebody ought to write its biography.

The amazing revelations of ROENTGEN' discovery by which the interior of the body has been revealed to the human eye, bring to mind vividly the address prepared by the late AUSTIN FLINT for delivery before the British Medical Association in 1886. Dr. FLINT, who was one of the noblest products of this country, died before the time of the meeting, and his speech was published after his death. In addressing his profession as a medical practitioner for more than half a century, instead of reviewing, as is often done, the progress of his time, he preferred to prophesy as to the future. It happened that he spoke on the very eve of one of the most wonderful discoveries ever made, of particular application to his own calling. This apparently inspired passage occurred, after a short survey of the achievements in the past:

"Suppose that whoever may be honored by an in vitation to read an address on medicine at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in the year 1936 should select as his theme the history of cine for the preceding half century. Is it doubted that the epochs belonging to this history will be found to be not less in number and in importance than those which signalized medical progress duri the first half of the century ending at that date? Ho much further can future explorations in microscopical anatomy be extended? The microscope admits of continued improvement. The illumination of mi-croscopic objects may be increased. The practical development in optics may furnish new methods of observation. The process of staining may be ex-tended and applied to the study of the normal as well as the morbid components of the body. It is a fact significant as regards the future that the use of dye has brought into the range of vision objects which, without their use, the microscope fails to make visible. The progress of medicine, so far as it depends on observation, has been effected especially by the sens

This was but a small portion of Dr. FLINT's elevated and searching forecast. But what a splendid answer has science made to it!

There has been a great and salutary re vival of American patriotism, of the conscious ness and pride of American nationality, in the last year. Only a scanty band of Mugwumps tion of that manly and generous emotion finds the country attuned to patriotism and estimating more highly than ever before the value of the Union and the heroism of the combatants in the civil war. The outcome of that struggle, less than a generation from its close, is a feeling of exultant Americanism, of strength not to be used ignobly, but worthy to be used against any insolence on the part of foreign nations, and for the defence of the weaker who are within the legitimate domain of American influence and institution

From the Chronicles of Hanna

Then Hanna, the Profit, going up into a high place in the land of the Buckeye, in the province of Cuyagogo that he might the better overlook the field of Warring Factions of the tribe of G. O. Pter, beheld a cloud of dust rising over and above the land of Nuyork. And as he gazed thereon for upward of a short duration he observed in the thick of the dust the helm of Platt, the Chief of the Unterrorized, and of he Nuyork Chief of Those who have hopes, com mingled as one helmet. Neither was their comming ling the commingling as of brotherly love Then Hanns, the Profit knowing that such strife imperilled the future of hill the Stil, lifted up his

roice and commanded Miller, the Chief of Those who have hopes, to stay his hand. Thereupon Miller, the Chief of Those who have hopes, existed from his onslaught upon Platt, the Chief of the Unterrorized, because he believed that Hanna the Profit, was a profit indeed to him, and that his command was as the command of one in authority. Still he was astonished beyond measure at this command of Hanna, the Profit, and sought vigitantly to

And he lifted up his voice unto Hanna the Profit, Waerefore? Wherefore? Is it not command ed that we slay the enemies of Bill-the Sill? And, of master, they are as numerous as the stars in the land And Hanna answered him, saying: "Knowest thou

learn why his hand had been stayed from against th

nies of Bill the Sail

not, oh most faithful, but oversealous, that Hill the Stil does not come to destroy, but to save?" Then Miller, the Nuyork Chief of Those who have hopes, essayed to speak again with Hanna, the Profit, touching these things and the new gospel of slience, but Fiatt, the Chief of the Unterrorised, who was standing a little way apart from them, laughed at Miller, the Chief of Those who have hopes to score and scoffed at Hanna, the Profit. And he said unto Hanna, the Profit: " Whatin thun-

ler has Bill McKinley got to dowith it? Alu's you runnin' this campaign ? And Bill-the-Stil sawed wood in his tent.

No Doubt About It. The G. O. P. would surely feel As if it had a tiller, If Bill McKinley only would, Instead of being stiller, Let loose and talk but half as much as Platt and Warner Miller.

JOHN PIBROE'S LUCK.

Picked Up a Stone to Throw at a Cow, a Now He Has \$350,000 in Gold.

From the San Francisco Examiner John Pierce is a Tomostone, Arizona, miner who up to a year and a half ago had difficult work to provide the necessaries of life for himself and family. He is now in this city with \$250,000 in gold coin to his credit. It is another story of a lucky find of rich gold and sil-

ver bearing quarts.

Pierce is the name of the new camp, just oming into prominence, about thirty miles northeast of Tombetone. It is made more onspicuous because in addition to its great ore richness it is about the only gold camp in the Territory. Already there are 500 people there, and empty houses from Tombstone are being taken there bodily. An English syndicate has secured the Pierce ledge, and has agrannized with a million and a half of deliars, and it is said that there is a prospect of the new camp rivalints Cripple Creek, in Colorado. Pierce was seen at his hotel soon after his arrival a few days ago. He tells an interesting story of his discovery and of his sudden change in position from a man without a deliar to one who can be considered fairly weathly. He is a Cornishman, about 50 years of age, with little or no education, and who appears totally unaware, as yet, of what his fortune can do for him.

"About four years ago." said he, "I took up." ore richness it is about the only gold camp in

is a Cornishman, about 50 years of age, with little or no education, and who appears totally unaware, as yet, of what his fortune can do for him.

"About four years ago," said he, "I took up a claim about thirty miles northeast of Tombstone. There was a water hole in the mountains, and I took the place in order to get the water soil could raise a few head of stock. There was not much to be made from it, and as I was broken down from hard work with a pick, my folks had to help out in the living. One day, about eighteen months ago, I was driving the cows home at night, and was unward of four miles away from my ranch, when, in crossing a little ledge where there was an outcropping of rock, I stroped down and picked up a piece of stone to throw at one of the cews, when I noticed how heavy it was.

"Upon closer examination I saw what looked like good quartz, and I took home several pieces of the rock and horned it out. The result showed considerable gold. I went back and get more rock and took it into Tombatone the next day, and an assay showed me that I had found a rich mine. The ledge where I picked up the rock was not over 400 feet from a road that had been travelled for years. It was just luck I found it."

Pierce went on to state that as he had no money himself he had to do all the developing work on a small scale. He managed to take out several tone of ore gan ship it away. The result from this shipment was over \$3,000. With this amount of money he sunk a shaft and opened his claim so that it was possible to ascertain the extent of the ledge. After this work had been accomplished some parties from Silver City, N. M., came along and bonded the property for \$250,000 on a year's time. Before the year had expired they sold the bond to the English syndicate for an advance of \$100,000, and when the year was up, which occurred last week, Mr. Pierce got a draft on San Francisco and he at once came to the city. Oget his coin.

Prior to two years ago Pierce was a brokendown miner, a man who had never had to exceed \$100

Walt Whitman's Birthday, May 81. I am an some of things accomplish'd, and I an en closer of things to be.

All below duly travel'd, and still I mount and mount Rise after rise bow the phantoms behind me, Afar down I see the huge first Nothing. I know I wa

even there, I waited unseen and always, and siept through the lethargic mist, And took my time, and took no hurt from the fetid

Long I was hugg'd close-long and long. Immense have been the preparations for me,

Faithful and friendly the arms that have help'd me. Cycles ferried my cradic, rowing and rowing like For room to me stars kept aside in their own rings They sent influences to look after what wa

Before I was born out of my mother generation My embryo has never been torpid, nething could overlay it.

For it the nebula cohered to an orb, The long, slow strata piled to rest it on, Vast vegetables gave it sustenance. Monstrous sauroids transported it in their m

and deposited it with care. All forces have been steadily employ'd to complet and delight me

Now on this spot I stand with my robust soul. O span of youth! ever push'd elasticity! manhood, balanced, florid and full.

My lovers suffocate me. rowding my lips, thick in the pores of my akt Jostling me through streets and public halls, coming naked to me at night, Crying by day Ahoy! from the rocks of the river swinging and chirping over my head.

Calling my name from flower-beds, vines, tangled

ighting on every moment of my life, lussing my body with soft balsamie

giving them to be mine. Old age superbly rising! O welcome, ineffal Every condition promulges not only itself, it promul

ges what grows after and out of itself.

And the dark hush promuiges as much as any. f open my scuttle at night and see the far-sprinkled

and all I see multiplied as high as I can cipher edge but the rim of the farther systems. Wider and wider they spread, expanding, always Outward and outward and forever outward

I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey and the pismire is equally perfect, and a grain of annd, and the egg of the wren

And the tree toad is a chef d'œuvre for the highest, and the running blackberry would adorn the pariors of heaven. And the narrowest hinge in my hand puts to scorn all

And the cow crunching with depress'd head surpasses any statue, and a mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillion of infidels.

find I incorporate gnelss, coal, long-threaded moss fruits, grains, esculent roots, am stucco'd with quadrupeds and birds all over, And am stud And have distanced what is behind me for good

But call anything back again when I desire it In vain the speeding or shyness,

in vain the plutonic rocks send their old heat against my approach.

wain objects stand leagues off and assume manifold shapes.

In vato the ocean settling in hollows and the great vain the buzzard houses herself with the sky,

In vain the snake slides through the creepers and a vain the rasor-bill'd auk sails far north to Labrador I follow quickly. I ascend to the nest in the flasure of

think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd. I stand and look at them long and long. They do not sweat and white about their condition.

They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their They do not make me sick discussing their duty to

Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things.

Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago. Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole

o they show their relations to me and I accept them, They bring me tokens of myssif, they evince ther plainly in their possessi

wonder where they get those tokens. Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them? WALT WHITMAN,

From the Indianapolis Journal. "Give a dog a bad name," said the Cornfed Phisopher, "and the pottceman will come along and plug everybody in the beast's neighbor

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Events in the small section of humanity known as New York society have been overrheimingly collosed this last week by those of the world at large. One of the fairest cities of the West has been swept by a'destructive hurricane, and the remains of hundreds of men, women, and children, but yesterday full of life and happiness, now strew the ground like dead leaves in autumn. In castern Europe all eyes have been fixed upon the glittering pageant at Moscow, which has been conducted on a scale of barbaric splender recalling Milton's description of Satan's realm. "The throne of royal state which far outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind" received a monarch whose power in a certain sense still rules the world, and over all is heard the clang of arms in Cuba, the strife of politics at home, and the thousand and one cas-ualties, calamities, and disasters which make

the world the hurly-burly place it is. There have been a few mild but worthy offorts at social enjoyment. Mrs. Alexander's moonlight party up the Hudson was not half bad as a summer night's festival and was distinctly successful from a financial point of view. Several promisent New York women recelved the guests, and the moon did her best in providing sentimental diversion for the youths and maidens on board. There was dancing also on the deck, and refreshments at moderate prices, which were not unacceptable as the night wore on and the morning approached.

The most interesting affair of the week, however, was the wedding of Miss Jeanne Turnure and Major Maliery, which took place at the residence of Mr. Lawrence Turnure at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Miss Turnure was a stately bride, most sumptuously attired in what seemed to be mainly folds and draperies of rich old lace, without, however, the conventional and time-honored veil. After the ceremony, a dainty breakfast was served, and the new-married couple left. in the course of the afternoon. to spend their honeymoon at Ringwood, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt's New Jersey country house, lent them for the occasion.

Yesterday was given up to sports and athletics, especially to the opening of yachting clubs, and to a few preliminary matches among the older boats. The harbors of Whitestone, New Rochelle, Oyster Bay, and all the pretty places along the Sound were covered with boats dancing and swaying on the water, while flags and pennants streamed to the breeze and countless numbers of interested spectators lined the house was opened at night with colors flying. and electric light devices which flashed over a fleet of sailing craft anchored in the bay and illuminated the beautiful Conqueror, belonging to Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, which was the first of the big steam yachts to enter Newport harbor this year. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt were on board. Hesides yachting there were horse racing, golf matches at all the principal links, polo playing at Meadowbrook and Cedarhurst, cricket, baseball, and, in short, fields and meadows everywhere black with human beings easer for sport and exercise in the fresh, free air of heaven.

While the larger watering places, such as Newport and Bar Harbor, are resting quietly in their summer beauty, waiting for the magical wand to set them all in motion, smaller places like Tuxedo Park are enjoying an intermediate season which the flerce heat of summer will bring soon to a close, but which in the mean time is not without enjoyment. The weather at Turedo is charming just now, and the salmon fishing, which was started only two years ago, is already providing good sport for Izaak Walton's followers. The colony at the park is shifting, as usual. Those who have occupied their cottages during the winter are renting them for the hot months, but among those who still remain in their own houses are Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, the Paul Tuckrmans, Edward-A. Leroy, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Chapman, who have as their guest just now Mrs. Charles L. Perkins. The club house, with its luxurious appointments, is always full with what they call in England "endof-the-week" parties, and every Saturday night sees a full dining room, with music and informal dancing to follow.

Long Island, whether sporting or otherwise, seems to have the luck of being always prominently to the front, and this year the Garden City Hotel, which has never had a fashionable reputation, is blossoming out with such guests as Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Burrill, E. D. Lentilhon, and H. W. Berryman. A reaction, by the way. in favor of summer hotels seems to be setting in, and whereas for the last ten years a cottage has been deemed indispensable at Newport and Bar Harbor for the maintenance of any social position, this summer the Ocean House at Newfor they can hardly be called hotels, pror be crowded with permanent visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot will be at the Ocean House for their second season, and several other families, whose heads are tired of housekeeping, are going there for a rest.

The marriage of Miss Horwitz of Baltimore to nt Andrazzi of Rome, which is announced to take place abroad in a few weeks, completes he quartet of Baltimore belles who have re tired from the gay watering-place life that they led a few years since into the comparative s clusion of their own homes. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, formerly Miss Louise Morris; Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, whose blond beauty made her conspicuous at Richfield and Narragansett for more than one season, and Miss Sadie Price, who married Archie Pell the second, were the other stars of the constellation.

The early spring contingent of transatlantic travellers are already turning their faces toward the setting sun, and every steamer brings a number who were hardly expected home so soon. Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, the J. F. D. Laniers, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. J. Astor, and Mr. Van Alen, while Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is the only outwardbound passenger whose absence will make a gap at Newport. Commodors Gerry and his family, however, sail in June, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, it is said, will take his family abroad for two months before settling at the Breakers for the late summer and autumn season. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation. _But, although homeward-bound vessels may come heavily laden, there are still as many rich Americans in London and Paris as there are in New York, and, as a shrewd young fellow observed, if they would only stay at home and travel in their own country, business interests both here and abroad would be improved thereby. But who thinks of the country and its interests when there are queens' drawing rooms in London for the display of beauty and jewels, and all the endless fascinations of Paris to draw gold from well-filled pockets?

Any news of the young Duchess of Marlborough is always read with interest, whether true or not, and the London journals give glowing accounts of her jewels, although they will not descant upon her beauty. At the Prime Minister's great reception in honor of Queen's birthday the young American is said to have far outgittered both the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York, as she were a belt of diamonds two inches wide and a tiara of enormous value. At the drawing room, however, the poor child had the misfortune to break the string of priceless pearls, her mother's wedding present, which is looked upon as an augury of evil by all who are familiar with the lore of precious stones. The late Mrs. Belmont, is will be remembered, suffered a similar misfor tune in Washington a few days before the death of her favorite son Raymond, and, although the young Duchess recovered all but two of the precious jewels, those who are troubled with superstitious funcies will regret the accident.

Leaden skies and pouring rain, shadowing sad and serious faces, seemed to cast a pall over Long Island's southern shore on Toesday morning, when the funeral services of Mrs. Frank A. Otis were solemnized at the Church of St. Francis de Sales and the remains afterward interred in the Otis mausoleum at Reliport. A large number of relatives and friends came from Boaton and New York to pay the last tribute to one whose hospitable doors were always open and whose good and charitable life had made her generally beloved in the community among whom she had spent so many years,